

## MADERO NOW MARCHING TOWARD JUAREZ

Insurrectos Are Getting Far More Active in Campaigns Throughout the Republic—Battle Expected Today Between Federals and Leyva's Troops at Mexicali—United States Will Increase Patrol of Troops Along the Border.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—An investigation having convinced the American government that Edwin Blatt of Pittsburg, and Lawrence Converse of Los Angeles, Cal., held as prisoners at Juarez, Mexico, had been captured on American soil, the state department today asked the Mexican government to release them. The request was delivered to the Mexican embassy at Washington.

The case has been under investigation for several weeks by the departments of state and justice. The result has developed that the men undoubtedly were apprehended on this side of the boundary not far from the line.

It remains for the Mexican authorities to prove that the scene of the entire procedure has been within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or else set the men at liberty.

Blatt and Converse were arrested February 22 and were confined in the federal prison at Juarez on charges in connection with the revolution against President Diaz. The state department shortly after the arrests was assured the men would receive fair trials.

### NO ORDERS FROM MEXICO CITY.

EL PASO, March 14.—At Juarez tonight it was said no orders had been received for the release of Edwin Blatt, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Lawrence Converse, of Glendora, near Los Angeles, California, who are being held by the Mexican authorities, and it was believed no direction for the disposition of the prisoners would be forthcoming for several days.

Blatt and Converse, both of whom are 21 years old, were arrested February 22, near the Mexican boundary at a point 32 miles east of El Paso. They were placed in the Juarez jail, charged with sedition against Mexico. Evidence was sent to the state department on behalf of the prisoners that they were on the American side of the boundary when captured. The Mexican officials contended the contrary.

For the first four days of their imprisonment Blatt and Converse were kept incommunicado, but since they had number of visitors. The parents of Converse have been here more than a week in anticipation of orders from Mexico City for their release.

### ACTIVITY IN CHIHUAHUA.

EL PASO, Texas, March 14.—Interest in Mexican insurrecto activity today again centered in the district south of Juarez.

Actuated by a report that within the next three weeks the Diaz government plans to open up the railroads to the city of Chihuahua and to institute an aggressive campaign not only about towns but in the country, Madero's force of 1,000 insurrectos has begun a 160-mile march from Casas Grandes toward Juarez. Captain Oscar G. Creighton, an American, who, with a small band, is credited with having destroyed the greater part of 45 miles from Excanillan, is still known to be within a short distance of the city.

Madero Starts Toward Juarez. Madero's start toward Juarez received semi-official confirmation. The news caused little anxiety in Juarez, although it was pointed out by insurrecto leaders here that only a small force of federal troops are in the city.

General Navarro is in command, with about 500 men. Colonel Garcia Cuellar, former chief of President Diaz's staff, is at Casas Grandes, shot in the arm. He has 600 men and several machine guns, which formerly were used for the defense of Juarez. General Rabeago with a force of 700 federales, left here ten days ago to repair the Mexican National railroad, and is supposed to be near Chihuahua City, cut off by Creighton's destruction of the railroad northward. It is further pointed out that federal troops would have to be brought to Juarez by foot, while most of Madero's men are mounted.

Expect Decisive Action. Word was received by a prominent Mexican railroad official today that decisive actions may be expected within the Diaz government within the next three weeks, and that the action would originate at Mexico City. Resumption of business on portions of the railroads in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua would follow within a short time, it was stated.

No word was received today regarding the fate of the 15 Americans who were captured at Casas Grandes eight days ago. The impression grew, however, that the men had not been executed, but were still being held in the federal jail as prisoners of war. This view was held by military authorities at Juarez.

### EXPECT BATTLE AT MEXICALI.

MEXICALI, Mex., March 14.—All passes to crosses the international line were revoked today when alarming rumors spread that a federal force was in the immediate vicinity of Mexicali. Non-combatants fled across the line to Calexico, while the residents there made for places that would be outside the probable line of battle.

It developed later that the order of Captains Babcock and Griffith is in pursuance of a plan to "sew up" the border and prevent either recruits or supplies from reaching the insurrectos from the United States. The line has been drawn tight and realizing that this would mean starvation in a week or so, the insurrecto army whose leaders have been in a fever of uncertainty, decided to move. For the fourth time the men voted for an immediate aggressive campaign.

The same time it was learned that the federal force was expected to arrive at this time. The insurrecto army whose leaders have been in a fever of uncertainty, decided to move. For the fourth time the men voted for an immediate aggressive campaign.

When the result of the vote was announced, Borthold and Leyva declared the march would be started tonight. If they do and the Garcia statement is true, the rebels are practically bottled up in this valley and the battle probably will be fought near Piacasas Pass in the Cocopah mountains, 25 miles from Mexicali.

Americans' Terrible Experience. SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 14.—Fainting from hunger and exposure and with a raging fever, Editor W. D. Van Blarcom of the San Diego Tribune, staggered into Ensenada, Mexico, with two companions early today and is under the care of a physician at that place. H. C. Eller, a reporter, and Bert Phillips, the other members

of the party, are now en route to San Diego on a fishing smack.

The telegraph line was in working order this afternoon and Eller, the only one of the three who were able to be out, wired here a tale of suffering and privation that pursued the party from Sunday morning until their arrival on foot at Ensenada.

Mr. Van Blarcom's party attempted to penetrate the country between the international line south of San Diego and Ensenada, a distance of 110 miles, in a motor car. Forty miles south of the line, the motor car began to break down and 25 miles from Ensenada it was abandoned, the men starting to walk. They had nothing to eat from Sunday morning until Monday evening, when a rancher gave them some black bread and fresh honey.

Mr. Van Blarcom and his companions lost their way in the darkness Monday night and the extreme cold and hunger so exhausted them that the help of a peon was all that enabled them to continue to their destination.

Van Blarcom's condition is said to be serious.

Rebels at Navajos. NOGALES, Ariz., March 14.—A band of 175 insurrectos under the command of Colonel Guegor rode into Navajos station Saturday afternoon. They were given a friendly reception there and in the afternoon began an attack on the old town, which was defended by a small force of federales under Senor Morales. The federales were entrenched and the fight lasted more than three hours. The insurrectos then retreated, leaving one dead. The federal loss was three killed and four wounded.

The rebels burned the bridge to the north of the town to prevent the arrival of federal troops which had been ordered from Corral. During their stay at Navajos station the rebels recruited 53 men. This band or some other returned Monday and burned two more bridges south of Navajos.

U. S. Will Increase Patrol. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The present patrol of the Mexican frontier will be increased in a few days by several troops of cavalry from the mounted forces now being assembled in the southern border states. It is announced at the war department that the increase will amount to six or seven troops of cavalry to be added to the patrol of the Rio Grande.

In making this announcement officials emphatically say none of the infantry regiments now mobilizing at San Antonio, Galveston and San Diego will be dispatched to the frontier.

The increase will be made at the request of Brigadier General Duncan, commander of the Department of Texas. Previous to the receipt of this request, the department had not intended to augment the southern patrol. There are already stretched along the frontier, three regiments of cavalry, one regiment of infantry and two companies of the signal corps.

Because of the great extent of the boundary line, more than 1,500 miles, the patrol is a mammoth task. Constant reports are reaching Washington of the smuggling of arms and ammunition and it is the intention of the American government to stop this practice.

The part of the boundary in the southwest which is marked by an arbitrary line is regarded as adequately patrolled.

REORGANIZATION OF BORDER ARMY. WASHINGTON, March 14.—A reorganization of the army along border lines is under consideration by the war department. The central idea of the plan contemplates the assembling of several brigades of troops in various parts of the country and giving as many general officers as possible actual field command.

It is the desire to decrease the office work of officers of commanding rank and to attach them directly to the troops in the field. The scheme has not been worked out and before it can be put in operation, must receive the approval of the president.

Major General Arthur Murray, who was promoted to that rank today, will be attached to the time being to the officers of the chief of staff, taking Major General Carter's place as assistant to the chief of staff, while General Carter is in the south, commanding the "maneuvers division."

Later, when General Carter has served his tour of duty at San Antonio, General Murray probably will be made commander of the "maneuver division."

As a permanent assignment, it is the intention of the war department to appoint General Murray commander of the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, succeeding Major General Hodges, who retired yesterday.

DISSATISFACTION AT JUNTA. WASHINGTON, March 14.—That there is dissatisfaction in the councils of the representatives of the Mexican revolutionary party in this city was denied today in a telegram from Gustavo A. Madero, of New York, to the telegram was addressed to Juan Sanchez Azcona, secretary of the revolutionary agency here, and reads as follows:

"Referring to the telegrams published at Washington, stating that Dr. Vasquez Gomez and myself are not in accord, I beg to say that our relations were never better, politically or otherwise, and that my present sympathy from Limantour has not, and will not, change my political ideas, which are against the government of General Diaz and consequently against all members of said government."

The rumor of lack of harmony arose during recent conferences in New York between Senor Gomez and Madero. The revolutionary leaders were said to be at variance on several points under discussion.

Of the first group, Senor de la Barra says:

"These individuals, if they are sincere, will admit that their act, instead of being beneficial, has been harmful. Their duty should be that of the true apostle, co-operating by their writings, preachments and example to accelerate the evolution of the government's attempt to better the condition of the people—that has been started, thus contributing within the law and under its protection to the great work of national unity."

Senor de la Barra deplores the harm which he says has been done, defines the insurrection as a general civil war maintained by malcontents in a portion of Chihuahua, which will be suppressed, and expresses the belief that a united people will work anew in Mexico to solve its problems.

He says in conclusion:

"A last word before closing—a word of concord, hope and good will to my countrymen who know that before all divisions in party, all differences between men who honestly think differently on political questions, there are the most important and sacred interests of our country, of its progress and its future. Might we, united in the same spirit and forgetting all differences, work together for the progress of true democracy and for the best development of our motherland."

### AN APPEAL TO MEXICANS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Before Senor de la Barra departed for Washington today, he gave out here the proofs of an article which will appear tomorrow in the Independent, on "The situation in Mexico," urging all his countrymen, regardless of "all divisions of party, all differences between men, to recall the 'sacred interests of our country' and 'to work together for the progress of true democracy and best development of the motherland.'"

The ambassador penned this appeal only last night after his conference with Senor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, and he considered it so important that at the very last moment he had it crowded into the locked forms.

Insurrecto leaders, to whom the paragraph was shown, said they considered it an invitation to come into camp, and its issuance makes more noticeable a trend of events that has been discoverable for the last three days.

After the first shock of surprise in the United States and of alarm and distrust in Mexico caused by the dispatches of 20,000 American troops to the frontier, there began a series of formal diplomatic exchanges between the two powers and a series of carefully weighed interviews and authorized publications in the daily press.

Underneath this current ran a deeper tide of sympathy between countrymen who might be at odds, but were still countrymen.

"Intervention means war," said Senor Limantour in his own words. "Intervention," answered Dr. Vasquez Gomez, the insurgent agent at Washington, who has been here for the last three days, "the moment there is intervention there will cease to be an insurrection. Both sides will make common cause against a common enemy."

In short, it became plain that two streams of tendency were flowing to a junction. On one side there was a disposition on the part of the insurrectos to open negotiations with the representative of the Mexican administration, on the other there was a growing understanding between the Mexican government and the United States.

Virtually Senor Limantour is willing to "have it understood that if the United States will take care of smuggling his government will take care of the insurrection."

In most of his statements he has been careful to dwell on both these points. He holds out the latch string to the insurrectos with a promise of reform and calls Washington to account, in the share Americans have taken in the financing and leading of the revolution. Therefore, with Senor Limantour and Secretary Dickinson, of the war department in town, the Maderos and Ambassador de la Barra in the same hotel, the conviction grows that an understanding between them would be reached today.

The conviction was strengthened by the warning issued by the junta here last Sunday to "look for something on Tuesday," and the sudden secrecy and activity with which their counsels, heretofore so open to the press, became suddenly cloaked.

Gabriel Madero, brother of Gustavo, chief of the junta here, let fall today that his father had recently paid a call to Senor Limantour. One of his friends said this afternoon that Gustavo had spent part of the morning with Secretary Dickinson, but the secretary himself dashed all intimations with cold water.

"I have not been in communication with the Maderos, either directly or indirectly. I have not met any of them and I have no word from any of them," I carry no message from them to Senor Limantour. My presence here has nothing to do with the Mexican situation," he said tonight.

The belief grows here, however, among those closely in touch with both camps, that some understanding will be reached. It was pointed out that if Francisco Madero Sr. has already seen Senor Limantour once, he is likely to find means of keeping in touch with him as the situation may demand.

The Maderos are considered the wealth and brains of the revolution. They are not in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Southern California.

"If those fellows win," said Gustavo Madero today, "we shall have to fight them."

If, then, the Maderos have been over by satisfactory assurances on one hand and by the threat of United States intervention on the other, it

is believed that the backbone of the insurrection will be weakened. None of the family was willing to discuss what would constitute a satisfactory basis of settlement.

"What the revolutionists are fighting for," said Gabriel, the youngest of the Maderos, "is the honest administration of the constitution. We want honest elections."

Senor Limantour was not much more definite. "It is true," he said, "that there has been an intellectual awakening among the middle classes. The demand for honest administration of the government has been criticized as an oligarchy. Reforms are under advisement, but I am not the person entrusted with formulating them. I have been absent from my country and I prefer not to be precise about them."

In his morning statement, Senor Limantour warned Americans that if they took part in the insurrection and fell captives, they might expect the same justice meted out to the other prisoners. In view of the suspension of constitutional guarantees recently announced, this means death and the answer made was deliberate, for it is known to have followed diplomatic representations made to Mexico City that captured Americans be treated more leniently.

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TRAINING OF THE YOUNG FORESTERS

Supervisor A. E. Bowman, of the forest service at Weiser, Idaho, is in Ogden for a few weeks' stay in the interests of the forest service. While here he will take up forest work in the forestry office under the direction of the officers here.

During the past few weeks Mr. Bowman has been giving instructions to the class in forestry in the Agricultural college at Logan, the course in that direction having just been concluded for the season. Mr. Bowman says the class at the college this year was an exceptionally good one, and it

is anticipated that a number of competent foresters will be taken from the class and placed in actual service in the field.

The agricultural colleges of Utah, Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania furnish special forestry courses and it is from these colleges that many of the young foresters are being called into service. The study of forestry, says District Forester E. A. Sherman, of this city, goes well with the general instruction given at schools of this kind, it being in line with the study of agricultural pursuits and animal husbandry. Splendid results are being obtained in the courses given in the forestry study, the forester says, and it will be only a short time, in his estimation, when the study will be made a part of the regular school curriculum.

After a heavy meal, take a couple of Doan's Regulents, and give your stomach, liver and bowels the help they will need. Regulents bring easy, regular passages of the bowels.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT READY

Arrangements for the exhibit on tuberculosis at the Armory for a week, commencing Thursday, have been practically completed and today the exhibit is being rapidly put into place. Numerous cards, bearing a double red cross, the international emblem of the crusade against tuberculosis, are conspicuous in many of the store windows of the city, have attracted more than passing notice and called forth considerable comment as to the nature of the exhibit and its object. It is expected that the meeting Thursday night, which will be presided over by Mayor Gismann, and will be addressed by Gov. Spry. Plenty of seats will be provided for all who attend and at the close of the regular program each evening Mr. Cosper, director of the exhibit, will speak on the general subject of tuberculosis. Illustrating his talk with stereopticon slides, Superintendent J. M. Mills, a member of the committee, who has worked out most of the details in connection with the movement to hold the exhibit in Ogden, will, in addition to arranging for the attendance of the pupils from the city schools, undertake to secure the attendance of those of the county schools that was not too remote, since the matter is held to be highly important and beneficial to the pupils of all the schools.

The original exhibition of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, somewhat generally known as the American Tuberculosis Exhibition, has been shown "under three flags," from Toronto to the City of Mexico, from St. Paul to Jacksonville. It has been in service

since 1905. In 1908 the National association started another in the west and early in 1909 carried a Spanish exhibit to Porto Rico, where it met with great success. This exhibit has been placed permanently in Porto Rico.

In 1905 there were only three exhibits in the entire country. But state after state, established them, each more scientific than its predecessor, until today more than twenty states have traveling exhibits and over thirty cities local ones. These are seen each year by fully 3,000,000 people.

M'FARLAND OUTPOINTS MORAN

NEW YORK, March 14.—"Packer" McFarland, the Chicago lightweight, outpointed Owen Moran, claimant to the English light champion at every stage of their ten-round fight before the Fairmont A. C. here tonight. It was a clean, hand-fought battle throughout, in which the Chicago boy fully demonstrated his superiority in boxing over the Englishman. McFarland was always there with a clean punch and when Moran reached for him he found the Chicago boy elusive.

Both fighters were weighed in at 135 pounds at 5 o'clock, but those at the ringside gave the Chicago man a slight advantage in weight when the fight began.

McFarland depended chiefly on body blows, reaching Moran right and left below the heart. At close quarters he had a distinct advantage over the Englishman.

Neither suffered much from punishment until the seventh, when McFarland reached Moran with a stiff body blow, and sent him reeling across the ring to the ropes. Following this with two rights to the jaw, he had Moran staggering and the crowd began to cheer the Chicago fighter. But Moran rallied and came back after more.

Moran worked his wide left swing for all there was in it, and did his most effective work after the manner of "Knockout" Brown. Occasionally, McFarland got in his right to the head, but principally he kept hammering at Moran's body, right and left, with vicious punches.

Although outclassed, Moran put up a good fight and gave McFarland a stiff go, but could not last. McFarland time and again jumped away from his punches with a smile of assurance.

SZIRMAY TO BE SHOT ON MAY 5

SALT LAKE CITY, March 14.—Between sobs which shook his frame, emaciated and gaunt from long confinement in the county jail, Julius Szirmay this morning pleaded his innocence when asked by Judge George C. Armstrong whether or not he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him, after

the court had overruled the motion of Szirmay's attorneys for a new trial. After Szirmay's sobbing protests, Judge Armstrong passed sentence which had been suspended since his conviction on Jan. 17, declaring the convicted youth shall be shot on May 5, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

After a trial which lasted for more than a week Szirmay was found guilty by a jury before Judge Morse of the murder of Thomas Karkick, a schoolboy of 14 years, the boy having been killed in his home at First South and Thirteenth East on Oct. 12. Szirmay's defense was that he was assisting another man in robbing the house, and that he had left the house half an hour before the murder occurred, having been frightened and leaving the house when he saw the lad through a half open door. He pleaded his absence from the premises when the shooting occurred.

On the ground that new evidence had been secured, the attorneys for the defense filed a motion for a new trial, this having been overruled by Judge Armstrong this morning. Immediately after sentence was passed, Attorney Leon Bone, for the defense, filed notice of appeal.

TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED, SAYS SMOOT

SALT LAKE, March 14.—"The Canadian reciprocity treaty will be ratified at the extra session of congress," said Senator Reed Smoot today upon his return from Washington. "It would have gone through the senate at the regular session if it had been allowed a vote," he added. Senator Smoot is against the treaty.

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